patus, Sigmodon. On the other hand, the Sonoran genera *A.ntilo~ ca,pra,*$_t$ *Cynomys, Procyon,* and the Insectivora *Marina* and *Scapanus,* extend further north. Peculiar to this region are only six genera of Rodents, which seems an Insufficient reason for raising the Sonoran province to the dignity of a region. Considered from the point of view of numbers of peculiar forms, the Thibetan subregion has more claims to distinction as a region ; for confined to that area we have the genera *Nectogale, -AeluTOpus, J3u$>eta-urus*$_3$ *JPantholojos, JBudorcas;* while by slightly extending its limits, a number of other peculiar forms might be added. Madagascar has distinctly more claims to regional division. Absolutely confined to It are eleven of the seventeen existing genera of Lemurs, the family Centetidae among the Insectivora, which contains seven genera, and another recently discovered and peculiar genus, *Geogale;* it has six peculiar genera of Tiverridae ; it has five peculiar genera of Hodents. In addition to this It Is negatively characterised by the absence of the following typical African animals, ITelidae, Proboseidea, BMnocerotidae, Equidae, Monkeys, etc. It seems to be Impossible to avoid allowing the rank of a region to this part of the world.

In separating the Jsfearctic from the Falaearctic region, stress must be laid rather upon the absence of Asiatic and European forms from North America than upon the existence in the northern half of the jCSTew World of many peculiar forms. Peculiar to the 3Sfearctic are the Goat genus *Ifaploceros,* the Jtodents *J&rethizon, Zapus*$_y$ and the family Haplodontidae. The Mole genus *Condylura* Is also restricted to this part of the *New* World. Even so it has more, peculiar forms than the Sonoran. If we add to this the absence of Horses, Antelopes except *Antilocapra,* Pigs, Hyaenas, etc., there are strong grounds for retaining this division. It must be agreed, however, that It comes rather nearer to the Eurasian district than the latter does to the Oriental

The Oriental region has many characteristic animals. It has among the Anthropoid Apes the Orangs and Gibbons; of Old World Apes it has confined to its own area the genera *Semnopithecus* and *Jtfasalis.* Of Lemurs there are *Loris* and *JSIyeticelms,* and

Tarsius, **representing a family of that order, or even a sub-order.**
The Galeopitheeidae are entirely Malayan. There are many
Bodent, Carnivorous, and Insectivorous genera; the Rhinoceroses
and, the Elephant of this region differ from those of Africa*